

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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## PROTECT THE SCHOOLS

THE schools have been overshadowed in the impending election by other issues. Voters have been importuned to consider the claims of wet and dry advocates and the relative merits of the two great dominant parties, but the schools which do not have the direct backing of any party appear to suffer from neglect. Voters need to bestir themselves and take advantage of the opportunity awaiting them to rescue the educational system of the state from the debasing influence of politics. This has been the millstone hanging around the neck of the system which we boast is non-partisan, while, as a matter of fact, it is intensely so and one of the best organized branches of public life. There is no gainsaying this fact for the influence permeates every precinct of the state from the most highly congested to the most sparsely settled. Through the system of appointments and examinations, the school system becomes a powerful factor manipulated from Carson City with the one thought of perpetuation. Teachers and their friends unconsciously assimilate the ideas and views of those who dispense patronage and thus become active in proselyting for the present obsolete state school administration. Years of hard work were required before the University of Nevada could be purified and politics dethroned but constant hammering opened the eyes of parents and voters who proceeded to bring about reforms in the administration of that institution which led to a complete change of methods and management.

The same may be said of the public school system. As conducted it is an eyesore appealing for drastic changes unless the taxpayers of Nevada are willing to see the state remain in rear of the procession. We want some up-to-date ideas and more practical supervision of details with a broader and more effective course of study that will develop the talent of our children. We demand that the system be purged of politics and that teachers of ability should receive recognition in the public school system. The treatment of Nevada men and women holding teaching certificates should be amended to the end that native talent be developed and encouraged to try for leading positions in our schools instead of placing a premium on foreign teachers who have no interest in the state and whose concepts of the western country are vitiated by eastern prejudices.

Walter J. Hunting, candidate for the position of superintendent of public instruction, is the candidate of the people and a man who should have the undivided support of the people in his efforts to bring about a change in the system in Nevada that will place it abreast of the times. Mr. Hunting is not a relative of the Episcopalian prelate of the same name. He is a teacher who has given the best years of his life to self improvement and to the study of the school systems of other states with the object of elevating the school system of Nevada to a level with those of the most advanced states of the Union. Unless the elementary schools are built up we will never have a successful school administration which can only be elevated by driving out the present pernicious system of doing politics from the opening to the close of the term. Hunting has the backbone to do this by uprooting nepotism and raising the standard of the public schools.

## TEAM WORK OF THE ALLIES

COACH FOCH has been in charge of the international football team for more than a year. At first Coach Foch was content with his opponent, the Central Powers, making gains on the world's gridiron. Germany was making immense gains, and the goal, Paris, was almost within reach. They had but a few more miles to make and then they would score a touchdown.

But, something happened. Germany fumbled the ball. The British fell on it, after it was in play, went around Ludendorff, Germany's right tackle, at Albert for a noticeable gain. Coach Foch immediately put in his reserve player, Uncle Sam, who smashed through the crown prince, who was then acting as center, at Chateau Thierry. Prince Rupprecht, the heavy right guard, came to his rescue, but the new player mugged the Prince all up before being downed at Fismes.

The outlook appeared pretty bad for the autoeratic team and they were at loss as to where their opponents proposed making the next move. The Hun eleven did not have to wait very long, for through a misjudgment on the part of Coach Hindenburg, who sent all his players over to help the left enders, the French and the British smashed through the lines at Montdidier for another ten-mile gain.

A left end play by Uncle Sam at St. Mihiel followed this third gain. The allies made their required number of miles and the yard lines were removed farther eastward. This was too much for the allies' opponents for Austria, one of the weakest players on the kaiser's team, claimed that he was hurt and demanded time out. Coach Foch would not accept the peace proposals, and the ball was put in action once more. The last brilliant play occurred several days ago, when the French, British, and Americans were all bucking the line. The ball was snapped and passed to Uncle Sam, who in turn made a successful forward pass to his star goal maker, Serbia. Serbia caught the ball, and with the aid of the French acting as interference men, made big gains on the Macedonian front.

The team work of the allies, together with the expert coaching of Foch, has enabled the international team to make immense gains toward German territory. Just what the master coach intends to do next remains to be seen.

## CHRISTMAS IN THE TRENCHES

CHRISTMAS is coming but it will be a gloomy Yuletide to the Yankees in the trenches if there is not a sufficient quantity of good cheer in the form of letters for the men to open Christmas morning. This is the first year that the Americans will not ap-

preciate bounteous packages of cats, sweets, and gifts from the folks at home, due to the fact that all presents require ships. The more ships utilized in carrying packages, the less munitions, war material, and food can be transported to those across the pond. Since there is such a large number of Americans now in Europe Uncle Sam has taken steps to increase shipments of war material.

This measure does not bar letters, in fact, Uncle Sam wants everyone who knows anyone over there to write one, two, or more letters enclosing Christmas cheer. The letters can contain such simple, but reminding gifts, as holly berries, evergreen, pine needles, and any other small article that represents Christmas time. Plans of what the big brother, the small sister, mother and father, and the remainder of the family may do on Christmas day with their loved one far away makes excellent reading for the lads who successfully whipped the Hun in the St. Mihiel salient.

The usual time for a letter to arrive at its destination varies from four weeks to two months, and if these letters of cheer and comfort are to reach the boys by Christmas time they must be sent within the next few weeks. Such instructions as, "Do not open until Christmas," and "Reserve opening until December 25," can be placed on the letters. If any person is preparing a Christmas box, abandon the idea immediately and start writing letters, for the United States postoffice has received instructions not to receive or accept any packages for abroad after a certain unspecified date. The order has not as yet been issued, but it is likely that such a notification will appear before the middle of October.

For the first time in the history of Christmases, since the lavish spending and display came into vogue, a spirit of economy will reign, and not the gift, but the spirit of giving will cheer the heart of every man across the sea. Therefore it behooves every loyal American citizen who has some friend or relative abroad to start writing Christmas letters.

## ITALIAN AVIATORS DROPPING FIREARMS

(By Associated Press)  
 ROME, Sept. 15.—Advisers from Geneva tell of the arrival of a priest from Laybach, Austria, in that city, who told an interviewer for the Tribune de Geneve how the Italian aviators are among the inhabitants of Carniola and Croatia for a rising against Austria.

"Italian dirigibles," he said, "fly by night over the Carniola and drop bags of special construction, covered on the outside with a thick layer of rubber, they holding about fifty rifles each, ready to be put together."

"These arms are intended for the people, to be used eventually in a rebellion which is being agitated quietly. This is causing great alarm in Vienna."

"Large aeroplanes also throw down little bags of cartridges for the rifles dropped by the dirigibles. By morning every trace of the bags has disappeared. The peasants are quick to gather them up and hide them until the time is opportune for their distribution."

"At first this all went on unnoticed. After a time the Austrian authorities got an inkling of it and ordered the immediate surrender of all arms and ammunition under heavy penalties for failure to obey."

The interviewer asked the priest what effect the order had, and he replied:

"Until the time I left Laybach no one had paid any attention to it, and I do not think any one over will." In regard to these raids and others performed by Italian flyers over Laybach, Zagabria, Carlovaz and other small cities of the Carniola and of Croatia, the press publishes only now that on June 30 last a telegram from the zone of war announced that the Bohemian, Jugoslav and German newspapers in Austria had chronicled the passage of several Italian aeroplanes over those cities, the flights being repeated.

The Bohemian and Jugoslav papers express gratification that the Italian aeroplanes did not throw bombs on the cities, over which they hovered for fully half an hour, but instead "saw down many proclamations in Jugoslav signed by Dr. Trumbic and announcing the action taken by the congress in the capital at Rome. The journals remarked that the people were not only calm, but interested in their reception of the aeroplanes, showing the tricolor of Italy."

## GERMAN TRICKERY IN STEALING UKRAINE FROM RUSSIAN CONTROL

(By Associated Press)  
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—German trickery is breaking the Ukraine away from the bought-and-paid-for Bolshevik government, plots against loyal Russian soldiers and their leaders to insure complete German sway after the false peace conference at Brest-Litovsk, and further evidence of the prevarications of the Teutons against Bolshevik preaching in their own ranks, are shown in today's installment of secret documents from Russia, made public by the United States government.

Communications written in January disclose that the Bolsheviks were fully informed of what the Germans were doing in the Ukraine and knew that peace treaties with the Ukraine and Rumania were coming. They also learned quickly enough that Germany was disposing of their hopes to set their revolutionary propaganda to take root on German soil.

Notes from the German intelligence service to Trotsky, the commissar of foreign affairs, show first that a Turk with a Russian passport was sent to Petrograd to keep watch over the Russian commander in chief, and that a month afterward, late in February, removal of the commander-in-chief, General Bonch Bruevick, was demanded. Bruevick, whose continuance in the position was "particularly no longer desirable" to the Germans, was turned out and General Parski, named by the German intelligence service, complained that "the agents sent to kill Generals Kaledine, Bogavsky and Alexieff, were cowardly, non-enterprising people." This same document shows that as long ago as December, 1917, former German prisoners of war were being dressed in Russian uniforms to fight loyal Russian soldiers.

## 28 ROOM HOTEL MOVED BY WATER

(By Associated Press)  
 SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—To help fill Seattle's demands for houses and rooms for shipyard workers, a 28-room hotel was rolled aboard a barge at Blaine, Wash., on the Canadian border and towed to this city, 115 miles. Later it was removed to a waterfront lot here and soon it will be open for business.

Coming down the Puget Sound from Blaine, the barge crew, according to their officers, played pool in the hotel's club room, cooked on the hotel stove and slept in the hotel beds. A spark from one of the towing tugs set fire to the hotel roof. One of the men crawled out and extinguished the blaze.

The big building weighed 375 tons. The moving job cost about \$5000.

Accurate war news in the Bonanza.

# WORLD WILL OWE UNITED STATES NINE BILLION AFTER THE WAR

(By Associated Press)

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 15.—Other nations probably will owe the United States nearly \$9,000,000,000 at the end of the war if it should come about a year hence, John E. Rovensky, of New York, told the bankers assembled here today in the national convention of the American Institute of Bankers. Mr. Rovensky is vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, of New York.

The world now owes the United States about \$5,765,000,000, Mr. Rovensky said and he estimated that this would be increased within a year by about \$3,000,000,000.

"By the time the war is over," said Mr. Rovensky, "America will be one of the leading creditor nations of the world, a financial center from which a large part of the world's economic forces will be directed; where the debits and credits of the world's trade will to a large extent be cast up and be settled."

"World banking on a scale heretofore undreamed of will be the order of the day. The star of financial and economic supremacy that has been traveling westward since the dawn of civilization and that now rests over London, will again move onward in its course and cross the Atlantic. In contemplating this picture there spreads before our eyes a vista of a world of boundless opportunities which awaits young American bankers of the present generation."

Mr. Rovensky reached these conclusions by an interesting analysis of the international financial position of the United States. He said that when the war began the United States net debt to the world was about \$3,500,000,000. The United States paid annually to foreign countries a net amount of \$500,000,000 in interest on our debt, freight charges, remittances to foreign laborers, expenditures of American tourists, insurance premiums and sundry items.

After the beginning of the war the United States repaid its debt to foreign countries very rapidly by purchasing American securities held abroad. "It is probable that our net debt to foreign countries was practically extinguished about two years ago," declared Mr. Rovensky.

During the war, up to July 1, 1918, the United States exported merchandise in excess of its imports to the extent of about \$10,000,000,000. In return the United States arranged to

COLORED SOLDIER WEARS MONOCLE OF HUN PRISONER

(By Associated Press)

PARIS, Sept. 15.—During the recent American advance from Chateau Thierry a Red Cross captain met an American negro soldier marching toward Chateau Thierry, following closely behind a German major.

The negro had transferred his pack from his own back to the back of the German officer and had also transferred the German major's monocle to his own eye. Thus equipped the black warrior was parading triumphantly down the road.

As he passed the Red Cross captain he called out: "I say, look there what this nigger done got."

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lend its allies and other foreign countries about \$7,500,000,000, it received American securities to the amount of about \$2,000,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 in gold; a total of \$10,500,000,000.

Mr. Rovensky estimated that after the war the United States would receive from foreign nations annually about \$450,000,000 in interest on its loans; instead of having to pay about \$175,000,000 annually in interest as it did before the war. Against this there would be charged items of payment to foreign countries amounting to \$325,000,000, leaving a net annual income to the United States of about \$175,000,000. To this added an annual net trade balance in favor of the United States of about \$90,000,000. This made a total of credit annually piling up in favor of the United States of \$265,000,000.

Mr. Rovensky intimated that the United States would find it profitable after the war to leave its \$9,000,000,000 investment abroad and to reinvest abroad the income from it by purchase of securities of foreign railways, steamship companies, manufacturing, mining and other enterprises.

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